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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

BY THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia's mails arrived in this City from Boston last evening. The following details of the sews are made up from the British, French and German files received by The Tribune:

ENGLAND. Doings in Parliament.

in the House of Lords the business has been chiefly confined to some renewed conversation on the subject of agricultural distress, without any practical result.

In the House of Commons on April 29, Mr. Cock

In the House of Commons on April 29, Mr. Cockburn asked the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs in reference to the case of the steward of the British bark Mary Anne, who had been seized and imprisoned by the authorities of Charleston, for no specified cilense but that he was a man of color, whether the noble Lord had used any endeavots with the Government of the United States to prevent British subjects from having their liberty invaded and persons incarcerated by so scandalous a violation of the principles that should regulate the mercourse of civilized nations.

Lord Palmerston regretted that the subject to which the honorable and learned member had drawn the attention of the House was by no means new to the Government. It was a fact that there

new to the Government. It was a fact that there existed a law in Carolina and Louisiana by which free men of color, whether foreigners or citizens of some other State of the Union, were subject to imprisonment, with a view to their ultimate removal from the Territories of these States. It was necessary for him to express the opinion which imprisonment, with a view to these States. It was unnecessary for him to express the opinion which every member who heard him must entertain with respect to such a law. In 1847, her Majesty's Government caused a note to be presented to the Government of the United States, remonstrating against the law as not only inconsistent with the established polity of nations, but at variance with a portion of the first articles of the treaty of 1815 letween Great Britain and the United States, under which all subjects and citizens of the two countries were to be permitted freely to enter, freely to reside in, and freely to quit the Territories of each. To this note Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States, gave a verbal answer, to the effect that the Federal Government had no power to induce the Legislature of the State of Carolina to revoke the law; and that, if the British Government insisted on its right, the Government of the United States law; and that, if the British Government insisted on its right, the Government of the United States would find the question so impossible to deal with that it would be obliged, however reluctantly, to take advantage of the stipulation contained in the treaty of 1827, and put an end to the treaty of 1813 upon giving twelve months' notice. It did not ap-pear to her Majesty's Government that any com-mensurate advantages would, under such circummensurate advantages would, under such circum-stances, result from further pressing the matter.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a accord time on the same day. Without touching the constitution of the present Commission as far as the "general interests" of the Church are concerned, the measure proposes the appointment of a smaller body, to be called the "Estates Committee" to measure the proposers and as the committee of the proposers and the proposers and the committee of the smaller body, to be called the "Estates Commit-tee," to manage the property under the care of the Commission. This Committee is to consist of three persons, two appointed by the Crown, and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Arch bishop's nominee and one of those appointed by the Crown to be paid £1,200 and £1,000 a year respertively. The opponents of the measure with Mr. Horsman at their head objected to it as utterly inoperative, and protested loudly against the continued interference of the bishops with the temporal and financial affairs of the Church, both as unsuited to their spiritual character and as proved by experience to be beyond their power of wise and prudent management. Mr. Horsman excited the tre of Mr. Gouldburn, Sir R. Inglis, and other devout admirers of the Episcopal Bench, by instituting a spirited contrast between the character a bishop should sustain in accordance with the genius of Christianity, and that borne by the present race of "Fathers in God, busily engroased with worldly affairs, vigilant of Church means, stubbornly tenscious of Church rank and Episcopal emoluments—not visiting the sick, not consoling the dying, not preaching the Word, not disseminating the laith among the people, not exhibiting the example of men indifferent to the world's pomp and wealth and living for another." The bill was read a second time.

Among the most examest cologists of the Bench

Among the most earnest culogists of the Bench of Bishops was Lord John Russell, who commend-ed their picty and learning, their courtesy and hos-

The next evening Lord John was forced, how The next evening Lord John was forced, how ever, to narrate a gigantic piece of official malversation on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the Prerogative Court of that prelate there is, it seems a sinceure office worth £12,000 or \$00,000 a year. This the former Archbishop left vacant from conscientious motives. The present incumbent seems to be above such acruples; he has given the office to his son. a young man studying in the office to his son, a young man studying in the Temple. This Lord John had to state in the House; he added that all such affairs were soon to

House; he added that all such affairs were soon to be overhauled.

On April 30, Mr. Henley introduced his motion for the Reduction of Public Salaries, contending for the wisdom of adjusting wages to the increased value of money, and to the reduction that recent legislation had effected in the price of articles o consumption. The proposition was received by the Government and Mr. Cobden as an insidious attack Government and Mr. Cobden as an insidious attack upon the Frie Trade policy, and resisted by them on that ground. The hon, member for the West Riding denied that the reduced price of commodities about necessarily lead to a lessened income, "since one of the blessings of cheapness was that the poor about have the benefit of it." There was a general indisposition manifested to cut down the subordinate officers of Government, Mr. Roebuck and Sir R. Peel concurring in the opinion that they were by no means overpaid; and the motion was ultimately negatived by a majority of 96.

Thursday, May 2, was signalized by another.

Illimately negatives by a majority of 96.

Thursday, May 2, was signalized by another Ministerial defeat—an event which, from the frequency of its recent occurrence, has ceased to excite any interest. The present discomfiture occurred in connection with Lord R. Grosvenor's motion for the Repeal of the Attorneys' Certificate Duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the usual plea. He could not spare the amount of revenue derived from this source. He had already disposed

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financial arrangements. The House, however, thought otherwise; and the numbers on the division were: For the motion, 155; Against, 136.— Majority against Government, 19.

Events of the Week.

From the London Standard of Freedom.

On the morning of the first of May the Park and
Tower guns thundered forth the announcement of Tower guns thundered forth the aunonneement of the birth of another Prince to strengthen the throne of Queen Victoria. This was shortly alterwards followed by the joyful intelligence, through the usual channels, that Divine Providence had blessed our gracious Sovereign with another son. There are few English mothers who do not feel an almost personal attachment to the amiable ruler of this Empire, and who do not cordially share in the ad-ditional happiness which this auxilinous event has Empire, and who do not cordially share in the additional happiness which this austrous event has brought to the royal household. It is on such occasions that the heart of England manifests itself; and from myriads of homes has arisen the earnest prayer that, whilst other royal families are wandering as homeless exiles, and whilst other thrones are yet rocking to and fro after the shock of the revolutionary tempest, Queen Victoria and her House may ever enjoy the blessings which Heaven has hitherto poured on a Monarch whose scepter is the symbol of just laws and popular liberties.

The Anti-State Church Association has held its second Triennial Conference, and the report rendered by the Committee for the last three years exhibits no want of energy and assiduity on the part of the Executive in carrying out the simple but grand object of the Association. There has been no lack of earnestness or of vigor on the part of the retiring Council and Committee, and we trust that, as the field for cultivation is large, there will be an equal amount of energy and persever-

of the retiring Council and Committee, and we trust that, as the field for caltivation is large, there will be an equal amount of energy and perseverance brought into it by those who have been elected to succeed them in developing the principles of the movement. The philosophy of this Association is by no means difficult of comprehension. It grasps one great principle—the separation of the Church from the State—exhibits it to the world, and invites all who acknowledge its rectitude to identify themselves with it. This is all. That converts to its opinion will continue to multiply, we entertain not the slightest doubt; nor do we doubt the certainty of the ultimate triumph of the Association. Comparatively speaking, this may be remote; but when we consider the vastness of the opposition with which it has to contend; the prejudices, interests, and sympathies against which it arrays itself; the almost time-hallowed union of the spiritual and secular powers, and the "fat livings" which are strong to inspire tenacity in their holders; when we consider these and a thousand other links of association, we are prepared to stretch time a little, and to wait patiently the accomplishment of the object in view. Let the Association, however, adopt perseverance for its motto, and we confidently predict a signal achievement of its aims.

Other societies of a Christian and benevolent

motto, and we confidently predict a signal achieve-ment of its aims.

Other societies of a Christian and benevolent character have also held their meetings this week; and each in the spirit which has called it together has suggested all that it could to promote the par-ticular views it entertains. On the whole these meetings have been exceedingly interesting and encouraging, evinicing to what an extent the be-nevolence of Christians will go to promote the great ends of human enlightenment and redemp-tion.

The latest intelligence from Ireland informs us that the battle between Mr. Reynolds, M.P. and those who dispute his right to continue Lord Mayor of Dublin, continues to be waged in as fierce a spirit as ever; and the Queen's Bench having re-fused to extend the time allowed by the Corpora-tion for showing cause against the manda aus re-quiring them to proceed to elect a new Mayor, was to be brought on for argument yesterday. In other respects the irish capital offers no feature for re-

The return for the week ending last Saturday announces a continued decrease in the mortality of London. Since the third week of March, when it rose, the weekly mortality has constantly fallen, as is shown by the following numbers: the deaths were 1,167, 1,124, 893, 366, and in last week 803.—This last number is less than in any corresponding week during the ten years, 1840-9, except that of 1842; and the average of the ten weeks being 909, or, corrected for increase of population, 902, there now appears a decrease on it, amounting to 189.—All the important classes of disease exhibit now a decrease on the average in the deaths assigned to them. The return for the week ending last Saturday

The Paris election has been decided in favor of Eugene Sue. The complete returns from all the sections of the Department of the Seine show that sections of the Department of the Seine show that 128,071 votes were given to M. Eugene Sue, and 119,626 to M. Leclere. Socialist majority S,445. At the election of March 10, the highest vote on both sides was for Carnot, Socialist, 122,797, and for Foy, Anti-Socialist, 125,643; majority for Carnot, 7,154; increased Socialist majority at this election 5,298.

writing from Paris on Tuesday, April 30, furnishes us with the following statement: "If the return of the votes of the Army be closely examined, it will also be found to be more unfavorable to the Governalso be found to be more unfavorable to the Government than it at first appears. The Army is stated to have given 6,674 votes to M. Eugene Sue, and 6,598 votes to M. Leclerc. The inference desired to be drawn is, that the Army is nearly equally divided between the two candidates; but, on examination of the return, it will be found that a very large majority of the Regular Army voted for the Democratic candidate. In the above general return of the votes of the Army are included the votes of Democratic candidate. In the above general return of the votes of the Army are included the votes of the old invalids, who are pensioned off and maintained for the rest of their lives at the Hotel des Invalides of Paris; and the Municipal Guard of Paris, which is a body of civil police, placed at the disposition of the Prefect of Police of Paris. Now, the votes of the Republican Guard are as follows Leclerc, 1,240; Eugene Sue, 62. At the Hotel de Invalides the votes were: Leclerc, 1,532; Eugen Invalides the votes were: Leclerc, 1,532; Eugene Sue, 645. If these numbers be subtracted from the votes of the Army on both sides—that is to say, 2,772 from the votes in favor of M. Leclerc, and 707 from those in favor of M. Eugene Sue—it will be seen that the real number of votes of the Regular Army given to M. Eugene Sue was 5,967, while those given to M. Leclerc were only 3,826. This result is very alarming, and appears quite extraordinary when it is remembered how great were the efforts made by the heads of the War Decoartment to prevent communication with the

were the efforts made by the heads of the War Department to prevent communication with the troops, and to exclude Socialist newspapers from the barracks; to reward those who voted at the last election in favor of the Government candidate, and to punish those who voted the other way.— Surely this ought to be a lesson to the French Government, that it is not by coercion and violence it will make either good soldiers or good citizens. It is quite impossible to foresee what the effect of this great defeat of the reactionary party will be. The wise part for the Government to take would be by a frank and distinct declaration in favor of the Republi-can form of Government, and the adoption of a series frank and distinct declaration in favor of the Republi-can form of Government, and the adoption of a series of the same time to regain the effections, of the Republican party, which the recent acts of coercion have thoroughly estranged from it. Sach a course would undoubtedly have the effect of strengthening the Government and would probably reserved. the Government, and would probably neutralise the injurious effects of M. Carlier's campaign against newspapers, funeral crowns, and trees of liberty, as well as of the Napodeon's absurd and mischiev ous srticles in favor of the Consulate. It is to be feared, however, that the powers that be are in no such disposition.

Opinions of the Paris Press on the Election

Opinions of the Paris Press on the ElectionsFrom the Paris (Governmental)
The election is finished. Let us act! We must render the Communiats powerless. We must combat them by laws, by the application of laws, by the strong organization and resolute march of the party of order. As to laws that is the task of the Government, and above all of the Assembly. It is the task of the chiefs of the majority, and of the orators who carry with them the votes. Let the Government and the chiefs of the majority consider, then, what laws are really urgent. Let them renounce all useless laws, and think only of efficacious measures. There is now a law to take up again, and a law to bring forward. The first is the law on transportation; let the chiefs of the majority induce the Assembly to return, at the third reading of the bill, to the system of M. Vatimesnil. The second is the electoral law. Each new proof only

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

it is to allow France to abuse herself in the actual anarchy of universal suffrage.

We are assured that an electoral law is about to be presented. That law must organize universal suffrage on the serious duration and on the authentic guarantee of political residence. As to the aplication of the laws! Let the vigorous initiative taken by the Prefect of Police serve as an example

to all functionaries; and let the Government come at length to the decision of purifying the ranks of the administration from all the bad instruments the administration from all the bad instruments which the revolution of February introduced into there. M. Carlier has proved that society is not in want of laws to defend it from those who employ all means to destroy it. We shall return to the appreciation of the measures recently taken by the Prefect of Police. It is enough, at present, to point out how much a man of faith, of courage, of devotion, can draw from the firm application of the laws. But beside the Legislative Assembly and the functionaries, it is necessary that the Moderate party, the party of Order, the Social party, should aid itself. It must organize itself under every form, and by every means. There is likewise a series of questions, which we shall soon discuss, in concert with all the organs of the Moderate press of Paris, and in the Departments. It suffices to state, at present, that there exists in our party—that is to say, in the heart of France—a young sap which will not die: and that the party which rallies all the vital and generous forces. which will not die: and that the party which rallies which will be declare against society.

When will and generous forces of our country is determined no longer to submit, we do not say to the danger, but to to the insult of a war which a handful of malefactors, of ambitious madmen, deceiving and working on the noblest people in the world, have dared to declare against society.

From the Constitutionnel, (Governmental)
The ballot has declared against us. Our language will remain the same after our defeat as it was before the struggle. The question was laid down between the cause of order and of society, down between the cause of order and of society, represented by one of its most modest and most heroic defenders, and the cause of the most anarchical Socialism, represented by one of its less serious, but, nevertheless, most exaggerated sectaries. France is taught to know that Paris persists in declaring itself for the most monstrous disorder of ideas which can be conceived, and that it has confirmed the election of M. Flotte by the exclusion of M. Leclere.

M. Lecierc.

From the Assemblée Nationale, (Ultra Reactionary.)

The Reds are again victorious. It is direct universal suffrage which/succumbs—it is the Republic which receives a mortal wound. What is the fatal tendency which throws the country into agitation—which urges society toward chaos? What are the secret reassions which intoxicate the people with which urges society toward chaos? What are the secret passions which intoxicate the people with promises of a new revolution? To-morrow, strangers will fly this city; to morrow, the manufactories will see their commands diminish; to-morrow, property will have lost a fifth of its value; to-morrow, the funds will have fallen considerably; to-morrow, the employes who have voted for the Reds may lose their places; to-morrow, gloom and disquietude will prevail over every point of France. Let the Democrats thunder out their songs of victory; their triumph is a cause of mourning for France. Let the Revolutionists tell us, what will be the morrow of such a victory. We reject every sinister thought; we do not want, at present, to draw any consequences from the election of April 28; but we are firmly convinced that the mouth of May, 1850, will find its place in revolutionary annals. The majority of the population of Paris has desired to give a new lesson. Before long it will perhaps learn what such lessons

The vote of the 2-th April has been on our side, one of order and of peace, a protest against the detestable reminiscences of civil war. The electors, in giving the majority to M. Sue, ratify these three declarations so formally contained in his profession of faith: "1. The Republic and universal suffrage of rain: "1. The Repunds and unversal surrage above the caprice of majorities. 2. Practical So-cialism, beyond sects and schools. 3. The main-tenance of the Constitution, to which all good citi-zens ought to attach themselves, and which con-tains the germ of ameliorations and the social reforms henceforth realizable without having recourse to violent revolutions. But we should be
very ungrateful if we did not express our thanks
to M. Carlier. If we have been successful, we
must hasten to declare it. It is to M. Carlier that
we are indebted; he has contributed more than
any one to the success of M. Sue; to be just,
however, to every one, we must not forget the aid
that was lent us at the last moment by the Empercur des Dimanches. Nothing is so good in political matters as an emightened opponent.

From the Press (Schalist) forms henceforth realizable without having re-

From the Presse (Socialist)

On the 2d May, as on the 13th March, the people will abstain from the Piace de l'Hotel de Ville, in order not to farmish any pretext or any opportunity for collision. They know that it is by the maintenance of order that they will regain the plenitude of their liberty. The people have just proved a second time that they form the real majority; let them leave intoxication to those who govern them, and let them conduct themselves as sovereign. Majesty is impassable. It is thus that the people showed themselves on the 15th March; cople showed themselves on the 15th March

the people showed themselves on the 15th March; it is thus that they will be on the 2d May.

The Democratic candidates have all been returned for the Soane et Loire. There were six of them whose previous election was quashed on account of informality. We have not the figures of

the present returns.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard of Freedom
At the Elysee Bourbon all is indecision and want
of judgment; it seems as if the Council had been
completely taken by surprise, and that it had not
for a moment imagined that it could be defeated.
Long, carnest, and agitating meetings are held, but
do determination is arrived at. That a change of Long, carnest, and agitating meetings are held, but do determination is arrived at. That a change of Ministry must immediately occur all seem to acknowledge and feel; but into what section the President will throw himself is the immediate question that agitates men's minds. One moment we hear that a Bonapartist Cabinet has been formed, of which Persigny and Col. Vaudray are to be the leaders; at another that there will be a modification of the present one, but that Carlier, upon whom all the responsibility of the severe and harsh policy is thrown, is to be sacrificed; again we are told that De Falloux, who has once again made his appear-

ance, will be enabled to gather round him men capable of stemming the torrent.

Nothing can have been more orderly, peaceable, and dignified than the conduct of the mass: that it was energetic, firm, and resolved to carry the election of its favorite, might be judged from the demeanor of those that surrounded the different mayoralties; but not an unguarded expression, not a look that could be construed into a hostile demonstration, escaped from them. The authorities had their military parade to show that their was due protection to society, and there was considerable activity in the police force during Sanday and Monday: but nothing occurred to interrupt the usual order of things. There can now be but little doubt as to the feeling of the army, for although the way in which the return made from the Hospital of the Invalids, and from the Municipal Guard, leads to the belief that the votes of the military were equally divided, yet the regiments have shown that their bias is in favor of the Democratic party.

the belief that the votes of the military were equally divided, yet the regiments have shown that their bias is in favor of the Democratic party.

The anger that is felt by a large party is exhibited in the proposal of M. de Grammont to remove from Paris the seat of Government. This nawise idea has given great umbrage to the inhabitants, and has tended to diminish the little popularity of those in power.

In the National Assembly the blank looks, the discomfitted appearance of the Ministers, the animated bustle of the Opposition, the confidential whispers of both parties, gazing at each other, produce a dramatic effect; but the speakers on both sides seem to restrain their energies; and, had it not been for a bold speech from General Lamoriciere, upon the exercise of the electoral peared that the sections are watching each other, and are fearful of committing themselves to any discussion, lest the warmth of victory, or the con-sciousness of defeat, might lead to some unplea-

A Fool. M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, has hit upon a felicitous plan for the extinction of Democracy and Socialism. The Court of Cassation having decided that, according to article 6 of the law of the 27th July, 1849, a person had no right to sell a book in PRICE TWO CENTS.

prohibited from being sold by newsvenders, either within doers or without, and which cannot be had except by subscription: The Charters, the Credit, democratic Pacifique, the Estafette, the Escar-the National, the Presse, the Siècle and the our de Peuple. All other journals, such as the Legitimist papers, the Bonapartist papers, the Jesuit papers, the Jesuit papers, &c. may be sold in single numbers, in all places and by all persons. The Press pablishes the opinion of counsel that the prohibition of the sale of journals within doors is an arbitrary act of the police and coursers to law. The Netonals the police, and contrary to law. The N

Voix du Peuple, and other Democratic jour-ls, contain the following curious circular: "The newsyenders have just received notice The newsyenders have just received notice that the sale of Democratic journals, both within and without doors, is absolutely interdicted. All the efforts of M. Carlier to prevent the sale of Democratic journals will only serve to increase the number of their readers. Heocoforward every

Democratic journals will only serve to increase the number of their readers. Heocaforward every workshop, every wineshop, every restaurant, every lodging-house, every place, in fact, in which the working population assembles, must be provided, at least, with one Democratic journal. We are ready, on our side, to make all necessary sacrifices, and we recken on the support of our countrymen. We will open a subscription list for the sake of defraying the grautious circulation of Democratic journals in Paris and the Departments."

"See," (says the Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald,) "what the Prefect of Police has done by his odious attempt to prevent certain journals being sold, by means which constitute as great a violation of the rights of citizens as ever yet were attempted in any civilized country possessing the slightest particle of freedom. Each workshop will now be provided with newspapers—that is say, each employer will be coerced by his workmen to provide them with newspapers; these will lead to discussion, to excitement, to idleness, and the workshop will become a club. The wineshop, where people used to meet for sake of chatting, cards and idleness, will be turned into a reading room; a debating room; a club, where excitement will be hightened by drink. The inmates of a lodging house, living hitherto apart, will be brought together to hear the forbidden paper read, and the lodging-house made a club; so of the eating house, and so of all places where the working classes meet to spend money. May not M. Carlier congratulate himself on his felicitous discovery!"

M. Carlier's crusade against the Republican newspapers has had the effect of immensely increasing their circulation, while the privileged papers have fallen off in sale immensely. On Monday the sale of the Ecenement, at the office, was continued beyond midnight; the people formed en queue, as they do at the doors of the Theater, waiting for their turn to be served. It was in vain that the authorized hawkers offered them the Patre, the Gazett

the authorized hawkers offered them the Patrie, the Gazette de France, or the Moniteur du Soir; the privileged papers found no purchasers.

Misceilaneous.

The Assembly passed the project of law regulating Savings Banks, and then resumed the adjourned debate on the War budget. Gen. Lamoriciere made great efforts in favor of his plan for reducing the army by means of his system of reserves; but his amendment, as well as others by different different parts of the system of the

serves; but his amendment, as well as others by Colonel Charras, favoring economy in different ways, were all rejected.

At a Council of Ministers, held on Monday evening, April 29, M. Dumas, the Minister of Commerce, proposed that M. Carlier should be dismissed, as his ill-judged proceedings had caused the defeat of the 28th of April, as they had previously caused that of the 16th of March; M. Dumas, however, was everywed, and M. Carlier keeps his place.

overroled, and M. Carlier keeps his place.

M. Lagrange, the editor of M. Proudhon's paper, the Voix du Peuple, was fined 200f by the Police Court of Paris, for having refused to insert a reclamation of the Prefect of Police until the price of the insertion, calculated at the rate of an advertise.

ment, was paid.

The Voiz du Peuple was seized at the Post-Office, and at the office of the journal, for an inflammatery article, entitled "Organization de la Fa-mine," and a prosecution has been commenced. M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the cousin of the Presi-

dent of the Republic, has been an active supporter of M. Eugene Sue. The remonstrate of his lather, Jerome Benaparte (who is at present on good terms

continue does not yet reign in the Bonaparte family.

The Scatingle de Toulon announces a severe collision between the crew of the Friedland, at Naples, and the lazzaroni. Three shots were fired Naples, and the lazzaroni. Three shots were fired on the ship's pinnace, and one of the seamen was stabled with a stilletto. The French sailors threw into the sea four Neapolitan soldiers who took part with the Iszzaroni. The French Admiral caused an inquiry to be instituted into the affair.

The Examinates asys, that the Government had received intelligence from Senegal, to the effect that an attack had been made by the natives of the Coast against the inhabitants of St. Logis. The

Coast against the inhabitants of St. Louis. The Governor, Capt. Baudin, was absent on an expedi-tion in the upper part of the river, and the aggres-sors took advantage of the circumstance to more

readily accomplish their hostile projects.

It is said that M. Lamartine and his wife set out in a few weeks for the East, and that he has expressed his determination never again to return to his native country, unless summoned by the people

Things at Rome.

His Holiness had been received in Rome by his subjects with respect, but not with enthusiasm; still, after what has taken place in the Eternal City for 16 months, and in particular during the tyranny of the Cardinal Triumvirate, his Holiness may have seen that the attachment of a large body of the people was not entirely alienated from his person. Previous to his Holiness's return a distribution of money and bread was promised, by a public notification, to the lower classes of the people—of course as an incitement to appland the Pope; but the real feeling of the mass of the people has now been clearly shown, and that feeling is evidently not favorable to his Holiness. Last Monday, (says a writer, dating his letter from Rome on the 18th ult.) his Holiness left the Vatican, simply accompanied by his body guard of eight cavalry soldiers, and proceeded, unexpectedly, to visit the French military hospital, where he spoke to the sick in hind and affectionate words. This, of course, was fattering to the French—a fattery to that nation is not lost; but would it not have been good policy to have visited the Roman hospitals also? His Holiness passed through the streets almost unobserved; and I have been assured that many of the people, who had seen him approaching, positively ran under door-ways and into shops to avoid him. In short, I fear marks of dislike would have been shown in a strong manner, had not fear of imprisonment prevented them.

The same writer says: "The French General, Baraguay d'Hilliers, has shown himself, by an order of the day, highly pleased at the condeaceasion of His Holiness, and informs his soldiers that they are to receive the benediction of the Holy Father which will secure to them victory. Now among these soldiers there are Protestants, Jews, and also Bedouins, who were to receive 'par force' a blessing which they have no faith in. It is really a farce to see French soldiers and officers kiesning the Pope's toe, buying chaplets, getting them blessed, Ac; the very men that wou

made a chevalier; and while His Holiness has refused to give audience to his Roman and personal
friends, he has taken no steps whatever to alleviate
the sufferings of his people. In short, it is clear
that the country is to be governed with more
severity than during Gregory XVI's worst period.
The members of the Propaganda and Sacred
College now move about in their state carriages,
secure (as they imagine) under the protection of
the French bayonets. Nightly visits are made by
the police to the apartments of the most respectable persons: not even the bedrooms of females are
respected by the thirm. The consequences of this
continued system of reaction and vengeance are
sullen looks (which are ominous in an Italian countenance), and increased tendencies to Protestast
irm. Pio IX is returned, and the system conism. Pio IX is returned, and the system con-tinues unabased; and, if I am not misinformed, be tage been beard to say that cleanery has to say.

and chastisement will continue until the Roman States are purified of disobedient subjects. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who is about to return beforement, of course, instracts him so to do thus the Romans, as they say, have no hope here. a European war, which may free them from French and Austrians, and enable them to me second attempt at emancipation from such refer

vexation and cruelty.

Our correspondent states, in his letter of the linst, that a grand ceremony was performed. Rome on the preceding afternoon. The finistending on a stage erected at the foot of the local steps, gave his benediction to the Frence or my of occupation assembled in the piazza of the state of the local state of the state of the other the Absolutist Minister, Cardinal Dupolitism of the other the Absolutist Minister, Cardinal and on the other the Absolutist Minister, Cardinal

Our correspondent states, in his letter of the 21st our correspondent states, in the second of the lead the retired life that was expected, and shows himself frequently in public. On the 20th his Holiness assisted at the conclusion of a triduum at the

ness assisted at the conclusion of a triduum at the Santa Maria Margiore.

The last production of the clandestine prass, "The people to the Pope," that tremendous unveiling of the vises and hypocrisies of the whole state machine and ministry, not sparing even its august head, has found its way into the hands of Pio Nono, and filled him with indignation. The most unwearied researches are being made siler its author and printer, and five years of the galleys are threatened to any one having it in his possession. The rage of the Cardinais, Monsignori, and Ministers, may be easily imagined at receiving regularly the first copies of whatever comes out the secret republican press, especially as the mutter is so far from flattering to themselves. Although these audacious papers speak unpalatable truths to the senses of His Holiness, any individual attempting to do the same is sure to meet with punishment in due time.

Rome and San Marino.

Rome and San Marino.

The miniature Republic of San Marino having in some manner aroused ecclesiastical suspicion or ambition, such sinister reports of an intended occupation of their territory reached the Republican authorities that they recently instructed their agent at Rome, Count S.—, to remonstrate upon the subject with the Austrian commander in upon the subject with the Austrian commander in the legations, Prince Lichtenstein. The Count accordingly left Rome, and was very politely received by the Prince, who invited him to stay a week, until he should have time to examine into the affair. At the end of the period mentioned the Prince informed Count S—that the Republic of San Marino had in no way compromised itself on the late occurrences, and that the Austrian forces, so far from becoming the instruments of an arbitrary or illegal occupation, would lend the Republic their especial protection.

arbitrary or illegal occupation, would lend the Republic their especial protection.

"Heturn, therefore," concluded the Prince, "to
Rome, in perfect tranquility; and when you arrive
there, observe whether liberty and justice flourish
more under French or Austrian protection." The
extradition of a criminal who had taken refuge in
the San Marinese Republic was demanded a few
days see by the Panal gendarmes. No difficulty the San Marinese Republic was demanded a few days ago by the Papal gendarmes. No difficulty was made, and the malefactor was brought down to the frontier, where, however, he stopped further proceedings by pulling out an American passport showing that he had acquired citizenship in the United States. The San Marinese, upon this discovery, refused to give him up, and escorted him back in safety to their mountain stronghold. The American Charge d'Affairés at Rome, Mr. Cass, to whom Count S— communicated the occurrence, whom Count S— communicated the occurrence, has written a letter of thanks to the Republican

Church and State in Sardiula.

The Concordia of Turin states that on the 21st a pastoral letter of Monsignor Franzoni, Archbishop Turin, in which he excited the Clergy to refus obedience to the law of the land, was seized by order of the Government, both at the printing office and at the Archbishop's palace. It also mentions a rumor that the Archbishop, having attempted to resist the order, had been placed under arrest in

Enrthquake in Sicily.

A shock of earthquake took place on the lith inst. at Ragusa, which exceeded in violence and duration that of 1843, and threw the inhabitants into a perfect state of consternation. The undulatory movement first began at 1 o clock in the day, and was preceded by a bright light, which soon disappeared. The gates of the city were opened in order to give egress to the inhabitants in case of need. Many of the walls and roofs of the houses were damaged, and the furniture in some of them thrown down and broken. Similar shocks were felt at the same time at Jara and at Stagno; at the latter place several houses were thrown down.

The close of the first session of the Parliament mished on the 20th oft. the discussion of the law creating the Court of Appeal of the Bund, and has thus gone through all the propositions laid before it by the Verwaltungsrath. It has also completed its acceptance of the amendments of the Volkshaus to the Constitution.

We are able to give some details as to the resolutions come to at the Ministerial Council held on the 21st ult. at which his Majesty presided, and at which General Radowitz was present. On the

the 21st al. at which his Majesty preshed, and at which General Radowitz was present. On the 15th the Prussian Cabinet received a note from the Austrian Government, formally requesting that it would name as soon as possible a Plenipotentiary to a Congress of all the German States, whose duty it should be to decide in the last instance on the modifications to be introduced into the Federal pact, and to settle the basis on which to reconstruct the German Constitution.

pact, and to settle the basis on which to reconstruct the German Constitution.

Since then the Ducal Government of Hesse Cas-sel, advocating the necessity of the meeting of the Congress, in order to finish the revision of the re-Congress, in order to finish the revision of the relations of the States forming the German Confederation, has also addressed a demand to Prussis to prorogue the Parliament of Erfurt. It now remains for the Council of Ministers to decide these questions, and to come to a determination as to at once declaring the final intentions of the Governments forming the restricted federation relative to the late resolutions of the Parliament of Erfurt. We are credibly informed that the Council have adopted a resolution that the several Governments ought to come to a clear understanding among themselves before accepting the resolutions of the ought to come to a clear understanding among themselves before accepting the resolutions of the Parliament; the consequence of which will be that the Parliament must be prorogued for an indefinite period, in order that the Governments may have time to come to such an understanding. As to the Congress called for by Austria, the Council have come to no definite resolution, though the majority of the Ministers have given the proposition a favorable reception.

come to no definite resolution, though the majority of the Ministers have given the proposition a favorable reception.

A communication which has lately emanated from the Court of Berlin, has served to take the Catholic powers, as they are pleased to consider themselves, somewhat aback. The Prussian note is described to be one of great fairness and power. It is complained that hitherto no official intimations have been made of the proceedings of other powers, while it is contended that although Prussia be what is called a Protestant power, yet that her Rhenish and other Roman Catholic subjects oblige her to look narrowly to the dealings of the great powers with the Court of Rome. In fact Prussia contends that she has as good a right as England to take part in this question. England, it is said, sustains the claims of Prussia, so that seither Austria on the other hand, or France on the other, or, what is more to the purpose, both by collusion, will be able to make cheap merchandise of the Roman people. The Kölner Zeitung has letters from Kartsruhe of the 23d ult. containing some account of the late protest which Austria and the South German Buttes made against the occupation of the Grand Duchy of Baden by Prussian troops, and against the military convention between that Grand Duchy and Prussia. Baron Phillipsberg, the Austrian Ambassador in Baden, communicated to Baron Khiber, the Baden Minister of Foreign Affairs, a remonstrance, which was dated the 2sth March, and in which the Grand Duchy was threatened

Khiber, the Baden Minister of Foreign Affairs, a remonstrance, which was dated the 14th March and in which the Grand Duchy was threatened with the displeasure both of Austria and Wirtemberg. Baron Klüber's reply to this remonstrance shows that the Grand Duchy of Baden, when a prey to the most dangerous convulsion in May, 1849, applied to an Austrian prince, viz. to the Regent of Germany, for assistance and support, but

that that prince referred them to the King of Pressia alone possessed the means required and the confedence apirit (Bundesmässige Gesisusang) to support is fellow princes. Thus thrown upon Prussia, Baden could not but accept the assistance of that power, especially when Austria was in the same predicament and equally compelled to appeal to the assistance of foreigners.

As to the next neighbors of Baden, it is on record that the length of Wurtemberg refused to protect tect its territories even the leyel among the Baden thus exposing them to death or captivity at the hands of the insurgents; and as for Bavaria, the salvation of that country is owing to the exposing thom to death or captivity at the pressian troops who liberated Baden. The liberators of Baden are still in that country, where are will remain antil the reorganization of the B will remain until the reorganization of the B troops shall be completed. This reorganization, not, of course, take place in the province we these melancholy mutinies occurred. It cannot take place either in Wurtemberg or Bayaria, or in France nor in Switzerland. These are that

points of Baron Klüber's reply. At the sitting of the People's Chamber is far, on the 26th ult, a message was received the President of the Chamber of the St an councing that the latter chamber had agree

the last plan of Austria for the Government of Confederation of all Germany proposes a directory of eleven members, viz: three for Austria, three for Prussis, one for Bavaria, and the remaining four for the other states. It appears that the protest of Austria against the military conventions of Prussia with the smaller German states has not been officially communicated to the Prussian Govern or indeed to the Central Commission.

The Administrative Council has sent a mes forming them of the conclusion of the present sion. In the Message the Parliament is thanked
for its resolutions respecting the "revision," and a
promise is given of an immediate communication
with the Governments. It is not stated at what

with the Governments. It is not stated at what time the Parliament is to meet again.

From the Austrian and Italian papers we learn that the members of the Order of the Society of Jesus have been publicly and officially recalled to the Austrian dominions.

A morganatic, or left-handed marriage was concluded on April 19, between Prince Adalbert, the son of Prince Albrecht, and Therease Elssler, the sister of the celebrated danseuse. The King begiving his permission to the marriage, grants, the lady the title of Madame von Barnim Byt marriage a son of the Prince, seven years of new marriage a son of the Prince, seven years of is legitimised.

The Danish Question.

Berlin, April 28.—The Danish and Programmer Plenipotentiaries met in conference this afternoon at the British Legation. M. d. Usodom being absent at Erfurt, M. de Schleinitz, to the inward satisfact at Erfurt, M. de Schleinitz, to the inward satisfaction of the negotiating parties, acted on the part of the Prussian Government. The principal objects of this Conference were, firstly, the delivery of the reply of the Daires to the Prussian proposition for negotiating a separate peace for Prussia and Germany, and for returning to the intricate and equivocal resolutions of the Germanic Diet of 1846; and, secondly, for taking into consideration the new proposition for abandoning the decision of the Schleswig-Holstein question to a mixed commission of Danes and Schleswickers, to be elected in virtue of a decree to be issued by the King-Duke. As regards the first point, it suffices to state, without atgards the first point, it suffices to state, without at by an unqualified negative, as tending to place mat-ters in a continued state of suspense, to leave the question open to interminable doubts and contra-dictory interpretations, and to expose Denmark to be attacked in Schleswig without previous notice, as she was attacked in 1845 by Prussia, upon grounds emanating from the resolutions in q

The second point, that of a mixed commission, appears to be less objectionable to the Danish Plenipotentiaries, who, it is said, have consented if not to accept at least to recommend the proposition to the notice of their Government as the only probable chance of coming to an understanding. The details of the proposition are not known; but the principle seems to be that of a Commission equally composed of Danes and Schleswickers. but the principle seems to be that of a commission, equally composed of Danes and Schleswickers, to be selected by the people of Schleswig and of Denmark, in such manner as the King-Duke or his Government may determine.

The Holstein Government are sugmenting their

army to the utmost pitch to which the resources of the country admit, and General Willisen has re-ported that he shall be able to bring 30,000 effec-tives into the field within the course of a fortaight or three weeks. The mission of "confedrated agents," as anticipated, will prove to be a complete failure. It must, therefore, be expected their return will be the signal for the outtreak which Gen Willisen seems most anxious to promote.

ICELAND.

The Free Press of Hamburgh says:

It is announced that a Republican movement has broken out in Iceland, and toat the Danish Governor has been driven away. The maintenance of the commercial monopoly of Copenhagen, of which the Icelanders have long complained, is the cause of the outbreak. Two steamers have been sent with troops to chastize them."

The English Difficulty.

The Allgemeine Zeitung has letters from Athens of the 16th ult. in which no mention is made of the Wyse, the pretended intelligence of which bas lately been forwarded via Trieste and Vienna. After a series of conferences, which continued for eight days, and the last of which was held on the eight days, and the last of which was held on the 13th ult. the representative of England and the French mediator were as far from anything fike an understanding as they could possibly be. Baron Gros thought it irreconcilable with his convictions and with his instructions, with the dignity of France and the independence of Greece, to make and to submit proposals of any kind to the Hellenic Government. The negotiations were discontinued for two days, from the 13th to the 15th ult. when Mr. Wyse invited the French Ambassador to meet him again on board the French vessel l'Inflexible—The result of their conference, which took place on

The Hungarian Refagees.
The Tribute translates from the correspondentena "Wandrer" the following letter dated Conple, April 9 The Vienna Cabinet resumes its allia

Turkey, because it has attained everything which it could wish after the refusal of the extradition, that is to say, the perfect security that the fagitives can do no further injury. They form a powerful wespon of defense in the hand of Turkey, who will not let them go, so long as there is any prospect of danger. Meanwhile their fate is decided, and they were first informed of it in Kiutahia As we le they are to be permitted to go freely from one city to another within a certain compass, attended by an officer for each of the Chiefs, and a sub-officer The subsidies allowed to them are very con

erable. Kossuth is to receive 10,000 piastem a month, the Generals 4,000. The volunteers who followed merely from attachment to their chiefs, are to be supported by them. The Government gives them 20 plasters a day only to Klutchia. A serious illness of Kossuth and a violent snow ste detained the caravan in their journey, which they were to have commenced some weeks since. letter received from Brussa, of March 3, sta nothing definite about their departure. It is said here that the American Minister, Mr. Marsh, has proposed to the Porte to send the refugees to America at the expense of his Government, where they should remain on their parole of honor and not they should rem

leave the country for a year.

The French and English Ministers had no The French and English Ministers had nothing to offer against the proposal, it was agreed to by the Austrian Ambassador, who would rather have the figitives in the new world than in the neighborhood of Austria, but it was rejected by the Hungarians themselves.

The report seems strange to us, and inconsistent with numerous protestations of the Manneton.

We have received by electric telegraph the fol-

SER BIGHTH PAGE.